MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1882.

Amosements To-Bay.

Abbey's Park Theatre To Colonel.

Academy of Music Marine Washington Reception.
Bijon Opera House The Boyal String.
Buntle's Theater Land of Learnershore.
Bunnett's Musician Residency and String. Daty's Theater Olette. Globe Dime Massom 25 Bessery, Grand Opera House Joseph Williamb, Haverly's Sible's Gorden - Contented Oce Baverly's 11th St. Theatre San't or Perco. Blaverte's 5th Av. Theatre- contrar Baverly's Theater, Brooklyn-Pallesie, Madison Square Theater—Fameralds Novelty Theater, Brooklyn, E. D.—40 to Rays. See Francisco Minstrels directively and 200 st Theater Comique—quater Secretaries, Tony Pastor's Theater Patients.

Union Square Theatre The Lants of Leaden.
Wallack's Theatre Vonth.
Windsor Theatre The Berker's Donater. Worth's Museum-101 Bearing To Advertising Agents and Newsdealers. Wednesday, Feb. 22, being a legal holiday. the weekly edition of THE SUS for this week with be published on the morning of Tuesday, the 21st.

Advertisements and orders should therefore be handed in by Monday, the 20th, The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Teb. 18, 1882, was :

141.091 Weekly 1:06.67# Thursday 137.51# Friday 137.61# Saturday

1,033,810 Total for the week.

Delay that is Not Dangerous.

An extraordinary assertion is made by the San Francisco News Letter in regard to EFFIGY SARGENT, "A month or so ago," says the News Letter, "he was summoned to a conference in Washington by President ARTHUR. Shortly after, the position of Sceretary of the Interior was offered to him,

and it has since been waiting his convenience

for acceptation."

An entirely different view of the delay in nominating Efficy Sargent is taken by Mr. Frank M. Fixley, in a letter from Washington to his paper in San Francisco. the Argonaut. We copy that part of Mr. PIXLEY'S letter which relates to the breadth and depth of the opposition to SARGENT. Republican newspapers of all shades of opinion join with THE SUN in pronouncing him an unfit person to be a Cabinet officer. Republican politicians who have stood shoulder to shoulder with Effray Sangery, and who. no doubt, would not object, under ordinary circumstances, to see him in the Cabinet, regard the nonlination as inexpedient.

It may be, as the News Letter says, and as SARGENT'S friends in Washington industriously proclaim, that it is the office which has been waiting these three months for SAR-GENT, and not SARGENT who has been waiting for the office. But in the absence of the faintbeen tendered to him by Gen. ARTHUR, we wild West as a game of bluff.

The President is gifted with a mighty keen sense of proportion; and in this matter we do not believe he overlooks the fact that while Effigy Sargent has everything to has everything to lose and nothing to gain.

#### Silver Dollars.

There seems to be something about questions of currency and finance which has a tendency to muddle the clearest minds. For example, we find so able a man as the Hon. ABRAM S. HEWITT reported as saying, in a recent debate concerning silver dollars:

"The law compels the Treasury to com \$2,000,000 per month of these 87% per cent dellars for the purposes of commerce, but considere wher than Congress rejects the inferior deliar, and will have bothing to do with it. shall be compelled to vote from year to year the meney

silver dolines, had, up to free 1, 1881, taken | Congress into to acc, if it wishes to acc.

In the balance of trade draws gold in large likely to does. quantities from us to Europe and leaves us with a preponderance of silver, is another question; but, for the present, as endoughlie-

# Mr. Cobb's Mistake.

to repair the inlance. tation as a tool of Mr. And Gos to, seeking to see from randmation in the closer of the prodistroy the Northern Pacific Hallwood in the fessor's chain, but from his personal experist tenance on any pier of any storchouses, he will look in this first section, with hinters then reissuing them to the wearers, ticles on the subject for any such as simultion. That the applicationed steam places and in the proper doors and gates apportaining transport, instead of earling in the methic, the We entertain no doubt, and of course we beginning machinery to manufacture has a "thereto." mover expressed a doubt, that Mr. Commons tendency to curvail the opportunities of one. The whole State has an interest in the come vidual new kear and o pay for softening the light error, trecurses which he ought to hear the set he most goods has the set of at another lines. That was the sole pur-

followed acres of the public domain for two something like a total elimination of the privinges conferred by the statute, School purpose is differed independent of view. But Mr. Coon vert a stream of find pulpino paper between the public piers as alvertibling stands, the find year concerted the pulpino paper between the public piers as alvertibling stands, the find year concerted the pulpino paper between the public piers as alvertibling stands, the paid averand applied in the last incline by required wight days. Mr. The man also waste individuals or every outloos. the lead. The general Government has the employed he a manufacture of food of the State to prevent the resistance of image this vast wheel density it must product, which will out from the earls library structures upon the plets, and these beginning the enterty make the conself-the fau to and form the fund before it | beand shape; fold, game, dev, and ill paper | face demandation bacand action on his part | can be distributed; and it has say in boss with any natural, carefully a light ! attributed in Mr. Conf. with a distributed from the first of the conf. of the conf.

intentions and we have no doubt of their honesty-his bill is one of the worst measures of consolidation ever introduced in Congress. How long would it be before the supervisory power of the Government would follow its immense gifts into the States, and thus gradually assume control of the whole common school system? How long would it be before the dividends from this huge fund

would be used to bribe the States? There is one method of disposing of the whole subject without further words, and Mr. Conn ought to accept the test as a final one. Let him open the Constitution and find the authority given Congress to raise and appropriate money to support the common schools of the States. Then let him read the

The Delaware-Chesapeake Ship Canal.

The project of a ship caual to connect Delaware and Chesapeake bays, which has long been looking to Congress for aid, has just taken a form that is likely to infuse new life into it; and, indeed, a bill providing for the preliminaries of its construction has already been introduced into the House.

The purpose of this canal is to shorten the water route between Baltimore and the ports both of this country and of Europe lying north of it, while incidentally shortening also the route for the home trade between ports situated on the two bays and the two great rivers pouring into them, including Baltimore and Philadelphia. This it will accomplish by avoiding the long journey around the Maryland and Virginia peninsula between Cape Henry and Cape Charles.

A glance at the map will show that, as the mouth of Delaware Bay is south of Baltimore, the main purpose could be substantially effected by ou ting the peninsula anywhere between that city and a point on the Chesapeake parallel with Cape Henlopen. And it is the large number of possible routes in this zone that, coupled with the great cost of any of them, has hitherto kept the project from taking a specific and final shape.

These possible routes have been compared, from time to time, with reference to their lengths, their ability to make use of streams or estuaries connecting with either bay, the elevation and character of the soil they traverse, and their liability to lee blockades. in winter. They are seven in number, and, beginning at the most northerly, are known as the Chesapeake and Delaware, the Sassafras, the Southeast Creek, the Centreville, the Queenstown, the Wye River, and the Choptank.

The general situation of these various routes can easily be perceived, without quoting the voluminous technical descriptions, from the names of the towns or watercourses which they severally bear-theex, ception being the most northerly, which is named after the already existing canal, on which there is a regular line of steamers which ply between New York and Norfolk. This canal has been in operation more than half a century; its total cost was two milest shadow of proof that the office has ever | hons and a quarter; it is only 132 miles long, being almost an air line, at the very neck of prefer to believe that Efficy Sargent and the peninsula, and getting the use both of his friends are playing what is known in the | the Elk River and of Back Creek; it is supplied with locks and pumping facilities,

However, this has disappeared quietly from the discussions of the engineers, leaving six routes; but there are two forms of the extreme southern or Choptank route, so gain and nothing to lose, CHESTER A. ARTHUR | that we again get seven. The time of steam transit from Baltimore on these varies from 15½ hours by the Sassafras route to 19½ by the longer Choptank. The estimate of cost is as follows: Sassafras, \$8,000,000; Southeast Creek, \$25,000,000; Centreville, \$41,500,000; Oneenstown, \$37,250,000; Wye River, \$26,-333,333; Choptank River (1), \$16,500,000, and Choptank inland (2), \$18,250,000.

It is clear, therefore, that the proposed ship canal is going to be a very expensive affair, by any route. However, former surveys have substantially indicated that the choice cheating deltars the up in the Freasury and | of the Engineer Corps of the army, and res | the most streamons and carnest efforts for its unless this deverament is willing to give them away or ported through Col. CRAIGHTLL and Gen. solution. WRIGHT to Secretary Lincoln a series of necessary to boild sales to protect them from there's I facts from a set of surveys made last year, indicating a choice of the most southerly or The facts, as set forth in official doors. Choptank route, the principal ground being, on the public piers in this city. Many shods ments recently published, are, that come apparently, much less danger of blocking by were put up, however, in disc gard of the

into circulation 34,000,000 of them, and had, Should congress decide that the proposed majnet of the Legislature declaring certain of resent being left to encuester the Treaser Treasury, it might still pay knithmore neurs | us at by steam transportation lines. are for all practical purposes worth exactly | much the profit would be, and then decide | to so the use of the whatf. as insich as geld dellars, eeing received by whether it would not more than pay for the This privilege of the exclusive use of public Prof. RICHARD A. Pass ron, the astrono-

An American Merchant on Social Perils. with commerce,

In the current number of the Nizeteesth they in some elight attention we have been pressed in his article, tenning as they do to be notifically the sestimetures? then. Mr. Coint does not say in what pars writers of authority, and have recombly been plantered with advertise near to be private the more than a large transfer or the private to the part of the pa gret, for we have no nonce of knowling how markable build y and vigor. Mr. Thun- Nor does it conpower that to encumber the hen's distance, however, of the same opinions plot with signboards relating to other peo-Mr. Cong seems to labor motor to burgess. Is invested with possible linearest, because he pie's business. "Nothing in this net constitution in the matter of Satisfial Guard don'that we wished to held his up to e prose is a business man and draws his consustance, the held," says the statute of 1875, "chall be role shooting has another abusinance. The interest of the Union Pacific menopoly. But | one and observation of the working of the beetles, shops, or other structures than the

Have the benefits been equitably distributed among all classes of society? Has labor received its due share of the comforts and advantages-conferred by steam and machinery on the human race? To this inquiry Mr. Thurszn's observations have compelled him to return a negative answer. We might, indeed, assume with Mr. George, from a general knowledge of human nature, that an equal division of profits between the stronger and weaker parties to a contract is improbable. Capital alone had the means of utilizing the vast powers latent in steam and in machinery, and as a rule it has surrendered to labor only that part of the procoeds which has been extorted from it by the laws of competition. Wages may be higher, but Mr. THURBER's contention is that they have by no means risen in proportion to the increment of the capitalists' profit. Thus it may be true that the driver of a locomotive earns a somewhat better living than the old couch driver carned, but the capital invested in the locomotive yields incomparably larger returns than did that expended on horses, driver, and vehicle under the old coaching system.

Mr. THURBER dwells also on the tendency of machinery to concentrate manufacturing in the hands of corporations, less amenable than individuals to personal influences and considerations of humanity-a tendency which has forced labor to array itself in organized antagonism, with the aim of protecting its own interests. Nor is the contest thus provoked less likely to engender bitter animosity and resentful eutbreak, because, as Mr. THURBER points out, it is a most unequal one, seeing that capital and machinery can he idle, yet not starve. Even in the United States there are many indications that this propensity of capital to concentration and the resultant aggravation of class antagonisms has acquired of late years a formidable momentum. Already in our large cities and manufacturing districts forces are at work whose drift is to break up the community into a plutocracy on the one hand and a proletariat on the other. This result, Mr. THURnen thinks, is being materially furthered by the discriminations made against small shippers by the railways of the country. The practice of carrying goods more cheaply for large than for small concerns, instead of establishing a uniform rate for all customers, must have the effect of making the rich richer and the poor poorer.

It is commonly assumed that education may be trusted to exert an efficient control over the cruptive forces of popular discontent. On this point Mr. THURBER remarks that the eulogists of the common school seem not seldom to overlook the fact that education has its wants and demands as well as its uses. If the educated laborer is awakened to the same wants and appreciates the same pleasures as the capitalist, he has so much the more powerful incentive to obtain a fair division of the comforts and luxuries created by the modern industrial system. To give a workman education, and yet insist on stinting him to the bare necessaries of life, which is the practical outcome of modern British legislation in its treatment of the English artisan and the Irish tenant, is a specimen of social therapeuties which suggests to Mr. THURBER a pertinent and instructive anecdote. He relates the story of the American farmer who, seeking to explain the bad temper and uselessness of a poor, half-starved horse, said: "Stranger, I've treated him just like one of the family; I've fed him on slops from my own table, and I would pull the straw out of my own bed tick but what he should have enough to cat.
And yet he don't seem to get along. I recken it's in the blood." " Have you," inquired the stranger, "ever tried onts?"

It is the object of Mr. THURBER'S article to suggest to the employers of labor, and to impress on public opinion, the wisdom and necessity of "trying cats." And although his suggestions are addressed primarily to Eng-

Advertising on the Public Piers.

Before 1875 it was unlawful to erect sheds

weting in this matter upon his own convice | playment open to working men will sensely | mercial prosperity of this part, and to pass | chains of the new bur to the bers already has tions or public duty. But we said, and still be disputed, although the vasely has and a modell the people were willing to restrict this fouring to his hadron. The expense is a small believe, that he has remainded a grieven consumption excited by the cheapters of may free publicuse of certain piecs for the bonetic one but it produces the impression that the error, the opening to the product by acking the control of the changes the control of the changes to the change House to with his with the power, that the powers of inventional, and to employ the piers for the That part of Mr. Corn's bill which his state that part of Mr. Corn's bill which his state that the display of nivertisements in the name of more to state that the power of inventional and to employ the piers for the results fight, the State that name to with the house of the display of nivertisements in the name of the largest state to the display of nivertisements in the name of the largest state to the display of nivertisements in the name of the largest state to the display of nivertisements in the name of the largest state to the display of nivertisements in the name of the largest state to the display of nivertisements in the name of the largest state to perestors gregate one innoted and toler, capital, are already attaining in some direct succommon is a grees and diagrant abase of on the bars denoting the years in which they

size the lands are to be old, and the money minutes, whereas its old hand-press process I money should go to the State, and not to pris I a where the state, and not to pris I a where the state is the money of the state. the states. This doe not made the entering and specifical states are designed as a state of the states of the stat

ketry across the bows of the escaping pirates, with the successful chase of even the fleetest fugitives, will fill a proud page in the annals of Virginia's oyster wars.

Five months have elapsed since Gen. HANcook issued an order assembling a court for the trial of Sergeant Mason, who shot at GUITEAU. To-day the court, reconstituted, is to meet at Washington Barracks. There is no reason why Mason's violation of his duties as soldier and citizen in seeking to assassinate the prisoner whom he was bound to protect, should not be suitably punished.

One result of the Brooklyn boiler explosion will undoubtedly be the introduction of a bill into the Legislature at Albany repealing that provision of the law which allowed the inspection of a private insurance company to exempt the boilers in Jewelli's mills from periodical testing by the regular city examiner, While the accident was apparently caused by true that the boilers had been working twenty years, a large part of the time both night and day. The fact that an insurance company will take a risk of repaying an owner for his destroyed property is no reason for setting aside a law which provides public inspection in order to save human lives from peril.

The Peruvian soldiery of Col. Mas, who have been the terror of their neighborhood, have now distinguished themselves by sacking and burning a town drinking all they could of a thousand pipes of wine, and, inflamed by the liquor, murdering the inhabitants. This is a resh proof of the fact that the unhappy people of Peru have suffered more from their own solliers than from their Chilian conquerors. The latter have never been guilty of half the excesses of these Peruvian guerrillas, who exer-cise that ferocity against their unarmed counrymen which could have been exhibited with better grace against Peru's invadees.

To-day an attempt will be made in the House to take up the long-delayed Japanese Indemnity bill. This measure has in former longresses passed the Sennie, and also it has ussed the House. But it never has succeeded in passing both branches of the same Congress because it is usually left to the fag end of a the Senate was nearly eight to one, and independent of party. There seems no reason. therefore, why the money detained from Japan should not now be restored.

Twenty years ago, in the spring of 1862, JACKSON'S fireworks in Chester blew up, just as they have now blown up again; and history has repeated itself even to the number of the lives lost on each occasion. What seems most strange to Mr. Jackson is that there should have been anything explosive in a factory of that kind. He has heard of explosions of flour mills and conflagrations in ice houses; but he perhaps regarded the chemical and other materials of a pyrotechnic factory as fireproof.

Many people find that the charms of music ere much enhanced if combined with tobacco and beer. On Saturday an amateur concert of this variety hall sort was given by British swells in London, the orchestra being eighty aristocrats, with a clergyman, perhaps an expert pulpit pounder, as the drummer, and the Duke of EDINDURGH as first violin. The audince and the performers smoked and drank their fill, and the concert was pronounced highly enjoyable. Thus the humble beer garden has upper society sanction for tickling the nostrils and palates of its patrons while appealing to their ears.

Rat row and Sausage row, in Cincinnati, have the waters of the Ohio up to the second stories of such houses as can boast a second story; Louisville and other cities along that great river are overflowing; the Hudson, the Delaware, the Susquehanna, and other great rivers are crowded with icc, and overloaded from the melted snows and the rains of the winter. Any sudden and continued lowering of the temperature would lead to disastrons freshets in many rivers.

The fire which has laid the most valuable part of Haverhill in ashes, with a loss of two millions, has called out a striking exhibition of would come between the Choptank and Sass lish readers, the labor problem has assumed | Yankee energy and buoyancy; for when the If demands the delar of commerce the delar of the would come between the Choptank and Sassish renders, the labor problem has assumed tarkee energy and buoyancy; for when the world which is the gold delar. Hence these inferior safras routes; and now, at last, Capt. Turther, in the United States an argency that justifies this fire was burning, Pittsfield, Chelsen, Lawrence, and Berlin, in the same State, were also visited by flames, as if the ones famous Fire Bug had been on his rounds again, and had made himself ubiquitous.

Parislans who have still something left merce in this country, so far from rejecting lee. This report is the new basis on which law, and in that year the parales interested lafter the wreek of the Union Generale, and in maintaining them procured the passagood want some other grand financial institution to intrust their money to, will perhaps be much besides, on Feb. 1, 1822 need to cathlestes | canal ought to be a ford undertaking, if the existing structures to be lawful, and press | Français, with \$20,000,000 capital, whose obsert for 62,000 0 mere, the columbials they reps the deal rather time a charge on the public viding for the excellent of new sheds on piers 1, buying stocks and shares at present prices. There always seems to be much money in ury vanits, as Mr. Hewrer describes, though deviake it. That city could encurate less . These sheds may be erected under the list paris anxions to put itself in charge of some not for the reason be gives. There are, much fireign commerce could probably be conse of the Department of Docks, and while coormous institution, which was capital and a therefore, at this modernt 103,000,000 silver diverted from other ports of entry and ex- the license lasts, the pier owner or lessee has high-sounding sirver reship; and an occasional dollars in circulation among ue, and they port by the facilities of this canal, not how the right to exclude any vessel he choices smash does not destroy confidence in such

the Government in payment of duties the interest of the memory invested in sucradusts phone is exceedingly valuable. We have no mer, whose lectures in this city a few years ago same as gold, and being equally with gold ness enterprise. The carrier is Son's of doubt that the commercial interests of New roust be remembered by their heavers, points dollars, a legal tender in payment of debts. Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia meght join. York demand that it shall be granted and en-What will happen by and by when a change in Pennsylvania would perimps be less jayed in many tristaness. But it should not in some minds the anxiety that was helied by a the balance of trade draws gold in large likely to do so. purposes which properly have nothing to do | out questioning Prof. Photocol's science, perple may conside themselves with the recol-All along the elver sheets, on both sides of bottom that selectific men have made great the current number of the Amelecation All along the area of the Amelecation and the current number of the Amelecation All along the area of the Amelecation and the current number of the current number of the Amelecation and the current number of the non-discusses some of the dangers which boards towering up from the piers to lavite for the torror that comets have inspired threaten sowlety under the modern industrial, the attention or wonder of ferry passingers agent astrology. The astronomers have several We have received a courteon-detter from the system, from the neglect of public opinion and other travellers on the water by the times frightened people units as much as ever flow. T. R. Count of Indiana, from which we and legislation to recognize the changed con-Jeans that he thinks we have done him injuss direns of the labor problem. The views ex. decornted. What right has anybody to creek and to not as little purpose. Those who have lived to see the threatened terrors of the peristowed upon his bill for the forfeithre of land dispute the somedness of the fron law of . The only buildings authorized by law on helix of lypassed may bok with equanimity grants and the launching of the Government | wages uplied by the cathesian logal have no the piers are "sheds for the protection of execution the menacing court of Froi. Procinto the business of common school clusts, are adversed by many German property." The law does not say sheds to be from the the world swing on serendly, even if

custom hitherto has been recoded used some

the medals of these who have qualified as nucrismon during the provious senson, and to add another fear to those from which the goodal-State has sent out extra bors, leaving the indiwere won-flastres interesting to the weaver tous. Pinalty upon comes with the new hor. har which the rilleman must have taken off Honors of ad sure are exceeding upon the

power, which no man would have threat assumed to be assumed to the examinent of a continuous form of an examinent form of an examinent of a continuous form of a continuous form of an examinent fo What we say to block the are a common a common will made the que doing a continue and the ratio of the say a sufficient and obtaining appropriate and the same of the ratio of the say and the say and the same of the same of

the biggest salaries. It has the biggest German population of any city in America, the most Irish men and women, and the greatest number of Italians. Now a Chicago journal has discovered that last year it consumed nearly three times as much lager beer as any city in this

with being the windiest of our cities.

The mischief of special legislation is that very case of the kind gives additional leverage to subsequent attempts to pry open the Treasury doors for personal benefit, When Congress is pressed to do a piece of favoritism the pretext always is that the case has special claims to such consideration, but the supply of ases with special claims never fails. The eral laws of the United States provide for bounties to our sailors in an engagement in which the vessels of an enemy are destroyed or cap tured; nevertheless, Congress voted \$190,000 to the erew of the Kearsarge for the destruction of the Alabania. This precedent is now using an overpressure of steam, yet it is also being urged as an argument for the grant of a similar bounty to the erew of the Monitor. Her officers and erew recrived the compensation provided by law: they received the thanks of Congress, and her commander, then a Lieutenant, has since been promoted to be Rear Admiral. Nevertheless, Congress is now asked to vote the officers and erew of the Monitor a gratuity of \$200,000, Doubtless the claim of the Monitor is as good as that of the Kearsarge. It, too, is a special se; but it is also certain that there will be no end of special cases if it becomes the way of the Government to vote away the people's oney in that style. Nor will it keep up the popularity of the navy to let the people get the impression that when a duty is done in such a way as to gain general applicase it will be made

> A COMET WITH A MISSION OF DEATH. The Probability of a Confingration in the Sun that May Burn All Life Off the Earth.

the pretext of begging at the doors of Congress,

From Eichard A. Proctor's Familiar Science Studies. The idea that the comet of 1880 may be dentical, not only with that of 1843, but with that of 1668, the period having been reduced from 175 years to thirty-seven, was suggested at the Astronomical Society in April, 1880. by Mr. Marth, a mathematician of great and well known for the zeal with which he attacks problems relating to the movements of the satellites of Saturn and Mars. He says:

the satellites of Saturn and Mars. He says:
Supposing the counct of 1843 is the same as that of
1088, it would not be very womberfut that it should reappear after thirty seven years, instead of 175 years. The
velocity of a body moving in the soin system depends
shoply on its distance from the soin and on the period of
revolution. If the velocity is reduced by a resisting
medium there will be a reduction of the period, and
there is nething whatever unreasonable in the supposition that, however weak the coform may be, its resistance would have a very great effect upon the motion of
the counct which rushes through it, so that I should not
lead at surprised if it should turn out that this counct of
1840 is the same as the comet of 1840 and that of 1984,
and that its revolution has been so much affected lich
possibly it may return in, say, seventien years.

Now, it this them.

Now, if this theory of the comet of 1880 be the true one, we are somewhat more nearly interested in the matter than we are in most theories respecting comets. If, already, the comet experiences such resistance in passing through the corona when at its nearest to the sun that its period undergoes a marked diminution, the effect must of necessity be increased at each return, and after only a few, possibly one or two, circuits, the comet will be absorbed by the

It will be remembered that Sir Isaac Newton recognized the possibility that it might happen to a comet, having such an orbit as that of the comet of 1680 (generally known as Newton's comet), and that he had considered the consequences might be full of danger to this earth. Yet he only dwelt on the danger arising, as he judged, from the addition of so much fuel to the solar fires. We know now that the real danger lies, not from the absorption of so much neatter as may exist in a comet's head and nucleus, but from the conversion of the momentum of the swiftly-rushing mass of the comet into heat, the thermal equivalent of its mechanical energy.

nto heat, the thermal equivalent of its mehanical energy.

I have for my own part been long of opinion
hat the periodical increase of such stars as
lira (the Wonderful star) in the Whale, and Eta
of the ship Argo, is due to the motion of some
arge comet, followed by a meteoric train about
hese two stars. I have indicated fully in my
Pleasant Ways in Science "the reasons which
induce me to believe that the outburst of the
so-called "new star" in the Northern Crown in
1866 is to be similarly explained. Without saying that I consider there is absolute danger of a similar consider there is absolute danger of when the comet of 1843 shall be absorbed by him a result which will, in my opinion, most certainly take place! I will go so far as to ex-press my belief that if eyer the day is to come when the heavens shall dissolve in fervent heat? The cause of the catastrophe will be the downfall of some great comet on the surhom? the cause of the causstrophe will be the downfall of some great comet on the sun.

The leaves the passage even of the head of a count over the enrith would do fittle harm, for the simple rousen that the velocity with which the method rank of the care some that the velocity with which the method rank of the causes of raining the head would travel at the care's distance from the sun would be two small to lead to any very missions possible. If the shower of meteoric misses were very dease, the meteors themselves being of the larger sort, and so take to breast their way through the earth's attractional to be shower might still a fewel theoretic attraction of the larger sort, and so take to breast their way through the earth's attraction of the shower might still a fewel theoretic attraction of the larger sort, and so take to breast the single sort, and so the earth's infinitionals, or even many hundreds, full three would be no whospically depended of the first attraction of the larger sort, field into or were also should be now the presented of the surpression of the sort and sort would be not somethed within the sort of the first and the sort of the

such I take to be the true ruling centre of the hir system.

It may be set in the effects thus produced to make the hir system.

It may be made that the effects thus produced that he had the hir trues a fit. In a few weeks, posses, the make the hir trues at the posses had a make the hir trues at the posses had a make the data of the hir trues at the posses had the hir trues and the posses had the hir trues at the posses the state of the state of the state of the hir true at the posses the state of the hir true at the posses the state of the state of the hir true at the posses the state of the sta

evalures from the larged each one of mose worlds. It is equally certain that if at any time a great comet, falling directly upon the can, should be the adversarial to the same of the same for histre for exceeding that with which he at present whiles, the sadden across a laster and heat would prove destructive to every heling eventure, or at any true to all the higher forms of the again the carrie of the again the same and the order of the again the terms of the again the true of the again the higher forms of the again the higher forms of a very large or animal life would recarrie in a very large.

## The Opposition to Links bargent.

Washington I to 2. When I arrived in washington if we a successful fact that surprit was to be appointed at one. He have furyeout this impression to separate and only friends. The deather he was ment. He was noting as a three or bulgarian band matters pending to creatly be artiment and for this rea-will there were found persons degenerate amongs to say but he may process. There on home pome pure a denter purpose that he is often the derivated submitmatis at the first self-to-count they are in a first transcer principal have been seen intest with him in public the and those life home for meaning and an exalt attenues and

Herbert Speacer Country to America.

UPSET CAMERONISM NOW OR NEVER! HARRISBURG, Feb. 18.—The Republican

party in this State is in the worst situation it has occupied since the elder Cameron first took the reins into his firm and skilful hands. Times have changed. The people are tired of the hemisphere, and the Boffalo Courier charges it dynasty, and even politicians raised by its favor into the only notice they ever had are ripe for revolt. The younger Cameron has committed grave errors, and the power of the Ring has encountered some rude shocks. The slaughtering of Blaine at Cincinnati, the desperate battle for Grant at Chicago, the Riot bill bribery, the Senatorial wrangle, the split last year -none of these events are forgotten, and their effects are visible all around. The most enlightened and magnanimous policy on the part of the machine leaders would scarcely suffler to unite the party for the coming campaign. and this for the reason that nobody will believe or trust them. Yet Mr. Cameron has but one medicine for the disease; his pharmacy knows no other. He has mixed the cup, and has publiely informed the Republican voters that they must drink it dry.

The Senator is prospering greatly at Washington. He gets whatever he asks for, and he is not at all modest in asking. He believes in the power of patronage to push the machine through to another victory. The lesson of Wolfe's large independent vote, achieved without organization and almost without leadership, except that of one bold man, remains unapplied. The Ring intends to nominate Beaver or Butler. The one is just about as bad as the other, and the Independents will nominate and flereely support a separate ticket in case of the nomination of either by the Cameron bosses, This opening in the ranks of the Republican

party presents a very obvious opportunity to the Democracy. They can elect their man, and have a general "clean up" at Harrisburg, after twenty years of Republican misrule and corruption, if they shall now make a ticket in the right spirit and of the right sort of material. It looks at this time the Hon, James H. Hopkins of Pittsburgh would be nominated for Governor, if not without opposition, at least with a very promising approach to unanimity. Allegheny has chosen a delegation solid for him, and the indications are that the west generally will stand in unbroken column at his back. It is also a significant fact that Cumberland, the first county east of the mountains to instruct, instructed unanimously for Hopkins. The disposition everywhere is to suppress contention, and for once make an honest pull together, with a strong and worthy candidate, who has not been previously weakened by foolish and acrimonious contests over the nomination.

It is noteworthy that the friends of Mr. Dill. who carried away the prize from Mr. Hopkins in 1878, are among the readlest to concede the claims and recognize the strength of the latter in 1882. In other words, there are no faction fights in the Democratic party of this State, and no one is disposed to raise any. Whoever shall be nominated will receive the united and cordial support of the party; and if he fails to be elected, it will be because the Democratis cannot muster voters enough to elect anybody under any circumstances. under any circumstances

#### WE NEED NO MINISTER TO GREECE, A Letter of Mr. W. J. Stillman From the Errning Post.

I learn that the Diplomatic Appropriation bill proposes to recetablish the legation of the United States at Athens. As one of the Americans most conversant with the state of the politics of Greece and th needs of Americans here, as well as with the relations of Greece with America, I beg to protest, both as an American and as a friend of the progress of Greece, against the reentry of the United States into the diplomatic circles of Athens. We have no diplomatic interests here, and a legation is an otterly useless expenditure, from which no cood can in any case result to us, and much injury is likely to result to direcce. The present condition of the kingdom is one of open and hardly legal struggle be-tween the King and the entire mass of liocral and procressive Greeks-a struggle in which the very existen steadily and without any regard to constitutional oblications endeavoring to override the restraints of the cha tutional sovereign in Europe of he, indeed, can be

counted such) would dare put in practice.
In this struggle the diplomatic body is invariably, and perhaps (considering that it is accredited to the King personally, and has little to do with any one but him mavoidably, on the side of the King. In all cases, at any rate, the Ministers have sided with the King and an many ways, and in a manner not at all comfortable. out of three American Ministers in Greece, two have

Meanwhile we want a Vensel we see do not happy to have an Ansertean region district, a contenual to the many sum of the m

solubly energed atoms a outlined are enough to be to, dable. When publishing posted has something to  $(\mu_{\rm c})$ At this description of testics limits be able. The burn selvant are of a vital more use, a the old pury a the manager of with his state of the most user Congress lately thouseform a from the He neutrong is acquerying wondered. He arrest

## Tammany's Way.

To wanted J. Septomination We mented the Paper of the party. So that in Paper of the party. The type hear Box Physical Science

The result of th

With the distribution of the con-

Recommission of the Assessment Assessment of the Assessment Assess

SUNBEAMS.

-Champagne is drunk in the private boxes

be opera in Philadelphia.

Mr. Pickering Phipps, M. P. for South

Northamptonshire, while rising from family prayer on the evening of Feb. 1, slipped and broke his leg. At a recent trial in London it was estab-

lished in evidence that in some of the wholesale ware houses monand boys were kept at work, with intervals for meals only, from 8% A. M. till 11 P. M. -The clergy and laity of the diocese of St. Andrew's have presented Dr. Wordsworth, its Bishop with his portrait. The Bishop played cricket with Mr

Gladstone in his first match. He is popular in Scotland -The festival of the Sicilian Vespers at Palermo is to last four days. There will be a sole

tions, fireworks, regatins, races, and extraordinary see

-Mr. William H. McArdle and Mr. William Aydelotte announce, through the National Republican, that they have not been attached to the American Reals fer at Washington since Jan. 16 last, having withdrawn secause the manager of that paper is, in their judgment, not a Democrat.

-The brokers, or agents de change, at Paris, are limited by law to 00, and each member pays a cau-tion money of \$50,000, while the profits are so large that the scats sell at from \$400,000 to \$500,000. The agents at change are said to have made during the past year ten on dollars in commissions. -During last year 300 fewer books were

published in Great Britain than in 1880. Of theology, sermons, &c., there were 945 works; of novels, 674; edn cational and philological, 682; Javenile, 589; history and biography, 437; voyages and travels, 291. The total was 5,408, of which 4,110 were new books. -Dr. J. B. Clayton of Goodman, Miss,

seems to be one of those men who, as Shakes pears says are fit for trosson, stratagem, and spoils. At all events be did not have enough music in his soul to thoroughly perceinte the serenade given him by a party of young but shot one of them dead with a rif The Lake of Constance is so low that the nmers are compelled to discontinue their calls at several places on its shere. The same is the case with the

lake of Geneva; only once before during the present century, it is said, have the lakes of Switzerland contained so little water as at the present moment. -The funeral of Mrs. Sothern, widow of Dundreary, who will be remembered as a pretty walking lady at Wallack's old Theatre, corner of Broadway and

Broome street, some thirty years ago, was largely at-tended by professionals and private friends. She was furied at Brompton Cemetery. Her age was fifty-five. An old woman took a blackened clay pipe out of her travelling log in a St. Louis railroad station and began to smoke. She was told that smoking was not allowed in that room. Without taking the pipe from her mouth, she drew a long knife and laid it across her lap

Secretary Russell of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture said that he should clip his horses, no matter how much any long named society objected replies that he wouldn't prevent clipping if he could, and that his organization has nothing whatever to do with Mr. Bergh or his theories.

—There is no doubt, says the London Truth,

that a priest, who had formerly been a clergyman of the Church of England, did, after bearing certain matters in the confessional, desire the person confessing to call upon him at a private address, and there asked him to repeat what he had said in confession. The information thus btained the priest made public. -The Marysville College is a Tennesseq institution founded by Presbyterians, a provision of the indowment being that negro students should be under

no disadvantages on account of their color. The Animicultus Literary Society, however, refused to admit a black candidate. The faculty thereupon removed the society's property from the college building, and susrended twenty three members. -At a recent meeting of the Philological Society in London, Dr. Murray gave his annual report on the progress of the society's Dictionary. Of about a

million slips sent out by him, nearly 100,000 had come back. His best contributor was Mr. Austin of Oxford; his second, an American gentleman, his third, Mr. Wm. Douglas of London. He reckoned the slips handed over -On the 31st of December there had been n all 62,331 notices served under the Irish Land set Nearly half this number, 29,302, had come from Ulsters the highest number in any county, 5,602, had come from Tyrone, which recently inflicted so severe a defeat

on the Land League nominee. In Connaught there had been 16,246 notices, in Munster 11,007, and in Leinster 4,556. During January, notices were coming in at the -It is a singular fact that actors, whose belts a singular fact that actors, whose results of life much be supposed to conduce to a different result, are exceptionally long fived. Mackim died at 107, Dowton at 88, Rozer Kembie at 82, Macready at 80, Young at 70, Paul Bedford at 78, Buckstone at 77, Marsden at 74. Miss O'Neill at 81. Mrs. Siddons at 76. Mrs. Bracegirdie at 85, Mrs. Abington at 78. Of those still living Webster is 84, Mrs. Keeley 76, and our own John

Gilbert is blittle and gay at 72. -A decree has recently been issued in taken this position, and considered themselves as peculiarly honored by the personal friendship of the sover

construction was read our most instructive the cal-time of the rate many spensy in progress long award contains produce and the story fool the contains that that the will increase the will, he then were in a continue ward explained in delinary high ward. It is to maximation, has a not rosen since along a reserver. But encount of longitude day it solves, the depth announced to be at some notice to exact.

A meeting aftermed by three the sent

a forefore year occurry of science program had realism with the late of The crown of hands and the proof M nice error Europe Law (C.F. all one exclusive con-constitution of mer and advanced Europe to but that the control was Europe and

the Out that the content of the property of the temperature of the object to the property of the temperature of the property o In Versier, Indv. the off of any